IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Additional Intelligence of the Gadsden Treaty.

ITS LEADING FEATURES.

The Reception of the Document by the President.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY,

We are now enabled to lay before the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD authentic and fuller details of the new greaty lately made by Gen. Gadaden with the Mexican overnment; and, also, the news of its reception by the President and Cabinet yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The steamer Toxas, at New Orleans, as you have already reported, brought General Gadaden and his treaty

of El Paso, thence southwest one league south of Lake Gusman to the thirty-first degree of latitude and the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence northwest to a point two leagues above the mouth of the river Colorado. The new terri tory embraces nearly all of Pimeria, and thirty-nine mil-

The sleventh article of the treaty of Suadalape Hidalgo is cancelled. Mexico is to receive twenty millions of dollars in afteen months -- three millions on the ratification of the treaty, and the balance in tri-monthly instal ents, with interest, out of which five millions are to be multy. But it is stipulated that before the Garay people receive any portion as an indemnity, they shall release to the Mexican government all title to the lands on the Isthmus. This is all the mention made of the Garay company in the treaty. If the United States wish, they can pay the whole amount mentioned at once, and mye the interest. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed at Washington to adjust all claims.

General Lombardini is dead. Alcorta has resigned as Minister of War. General Blance is to be appointed to

Santa Anna is going for a short time to his Hacienda General Salas is to be despot ad int rim. The empire will be proclaimed as soon as the treaty is ratified.

General Almonte is created General of Division and Grand Orese of the Order of Guadalupe, and to be sent

It is you California to the 30th ult is received, bu t) s despatches come sealed, and contents unknown. The Criffcipis mail was brought from Acapulco to Vera Cruz is fifty-two hours fourteen minutes. There are rumors of which we do not vouch for. It is said that the passengers and property were saved. There are rumors also of the failure of two banking houses in San Francisco. An agent of Adams' Express, I learn, camp in the Texas, bringing important papers from California.

Mr. O. L. Ward, of Bradford county, Penn., arrived here this morning, with despatches from our Minister in Mexico. He also brings with him the long talked of Gadaien treaty. I met him, not five minutes since, near the Fresident's house, on his way to that functionary, with the document in his hands. It does not differ very much in detail from the report already given of it in

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19-12 M. The President has called the Cabinet together on the Sadadan treaty. They are now in session, deliberating upon its provisions. From what I know of their opinions and those of a majority of the Senate, Santa Anna can not get over ten millions of dollars for what land he of fers. It is now very doubt ul whether the President will send it to the Senate, it being a second edition of N. P.

from New Orleans:-"Treaty right-keep quiet."

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MEXICO. MEXICAN OPISION OF THE TREATY-THE REPORTED

DESTRUCTION OF THE LOWER CALIFORNIA FILIBUSTERS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Jap. 19, 1853.

New Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain the details of the late Mexican news. The Trait & Union says of the Gadaden treaty:-"The diplomatic conferences between Mexico and the American plenipotestiaries have resulted in a treaty which is no longer a secret to any one. In selling the disputed territory of [Meetilla, the [Mexican gevernment has sold an emberrasyment. In freeing himself from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupo, Mr. Gadaden has got rild of an onerous duty, but in abulishing this Cangerous article Senor Bonilla has closed the door against American intervention; for who can deny that the duty of defending the frontier

not know exactly what is the sum that the United State undertakes to pay Mexico; it is made to vary from \$18, 200,0000 to \$26,000,000. This intelligence has been re seived with joy by the public. It is for the treasury a resource which, managed with wiscom and intelligence, will hasten the realization of those ameliorations which

Mr. Gadeden left the city of Mexico so qu'etly that his

departure was not known publicly.

The report that all difficulties in regard to the Tehnan estion had been removed is fully confirmed, and

the work is to be commenced without delay. The destruction of the La Paez adventurers in the Caro ine was fully believed in Mexico. One account may the commander of the Caroline had deserted the filbusters.

The Council of State has confirmed the powers of Fanta Anna, and appointed him Captain Gon

ermy, with the title of " Highness. By desire of the Minister of War and Marine, brass and iron cannen, muskets, pistols, sabres, and swords and caps destined to arm and equip the troops, are exempted from

The Important Treaty.

[From the Richmond Equiter, Jan. 18.]
A correspondent in Washington has sent us a synopsis of as important treaty, which it is said Mr. Gadaden has just consided with the government of Mexico. If the information furnished by our correspondent be automitionand we have no reason to distruct it—Mr. Gadaden has unquestious by accomplished a signal diplomatic achievement. When we consider the unfriendly feeling of the Mexican people and government towards the United Status, and the various delicate and difficult issues between the two countries, we may well wonder that any treaty has been negotiated; and when we come to examine the stipulations and conditions of the compact our surprise will be lacreased. In the first piece, the dispute respecting the right of way across the isthemus of Tehnantepse hat been adjusted, and provision made for indemnity to those who have suffered loss in consequence of the bad failt of the Mexican government. As this difficulty, more than any other, threatened to repture the amicable relations of Mexico and the United States, we may express snoore missington at its settlement. Of still greater advantage

to this country is the stipulation for the repeal of the eleventh artice of the treaty of Guadalup Hidalgo, which inposed an obligation on the United States to indicating the rice for the depressations of the Indians on our fronter. It is understood that an immesse amount of claims scalars the United States has already accomm ated under this claime. But, apart from the pecuniary colligation, tain stipulation would have been a constant source of irritation and classension between the two governments, and, for the sale of peace, as well as economy, we rejoice at its repeal.

Important as are these stipulations, they are of infinite less consequence than the engagement for the cession of territory to the Medilla Valley. Under this article the United States acquire a railway route south of the Gila, and a portion of the valuable province of Smors, embracing territory sufficient for two or three States.

In return for these important to necessions, the United States agree to pay \$22,000,0000—35,000,000 of which are to be retained to compensate the claimants to the Februanteper route. We did not anticipate so judicious a dispessition of the surplus in the treasury.

The dist ognishing ments of this treaty are, first, that it signifes and these centrals the removes every inducement to fiburate invasions of Mexican soil; thirstly, that it secures the only safe and practicable route for a railway to the Pacific, and lastly, and chiefly, it gives the South a chance for two or three more slave States.

Such being the character and effect of the treaty which Mr. Gadeden has negotiated with the Mexican soivernment we may safely anticipate like railfordion despite the resistance of the sociationists. An attempt will be made, as it the case of the treaty of Gadadupe Hidaigo, to encumber it with anti slavery restrictions, and otherwise to middle where the substance of the treaty which Mr. Gadeden these receives much applicated to the teat and ability with which be surmounted obstacles of no ordinary characters in the way of ma

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. SHARP DEBATE IN THE SENATE

CONCERNING THE CAL FORNIA FILIBUSTER EXPEDITIONS.

LX.RAORDINARY DEVELOPEMENTS. Miserable Maritime Defence of the Pacific Coast.

Great Excitement in the House. THE DEMOCRATIC WAR IN NEW YORK.

SPEECH OF MR. HUGHES IN BEHALF OF THE AD MINISTRATION AND THE FREE SOIL FACTION,

&c., &c., &c.

The Latest from Washington.
GREAT COMMOTION IN THE HOUSE—THE WAR AMONG
THE NEW YORK SHELLS, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1854.

WASSINGTON, Jan. 19, 1894.
The war between the national democrats and free soilers of New York bids fair to be the engrossing topic of with no unskilful hand couched a lance at the leader of Hughes was eloquent, logica and historical, and excited day. As on that day, so did the members to-day crowd into the area in front of the Speaker's chair and block up the various passages to get favorable positions to hear the orator. The galleries, too, were very much crowded, it new being an understood thing that the war of the "hards" and "softs," with all its interesting reminiscences and eventualities is the standing subject for debate in the House. There was little of the laughter and none of the applause which made the scene of Tuesday so exciting. Neither were the ponderous tones of General Smith's voice, nor the sharp ringing of Mike Walsh's, heard in interruption. Still, the proceedings were not without a high degree of into Mr. Hughes, being desirous to make some personal ex-planations, but another gentleman having gained the floor and being unwilling to resign his right to it Mr. C., was forced to content himself with the reflection that he would have an opportunity of replying to morrow. The galleries will be crowded to witness the tournay.

Several of the appointments made during the recess of

Congress will be dropped.

The Union is out again to-day in another strong editorial disapproving of all schemes of special legislation violative of the great democratic principles, and denying that President Pierce or his Cabinet have, or that they will give any countenance to frauds on the governme or people, and pointing unequivocally to the veto pos-it is rumored that Precident Pierce has opened his ey-and has himself required this emphatic expression in t columns of the Union.

## THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1854. Mr. Touchy, (dem ) of Conn , appeared. ENGLAND.

Mr. Perry, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution direct ing inquiry as to the propriety of extending the laws regulating pensions of widows of Revolutionary soldiers to widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. He read a letter on the subject, in which ground was taken that any woman worthy of being the wife of a soldier who sacri other husband; and that the wants of a woman who has buried two husbands are not less than those of a woman who has buried but one. (Laughter.)

The resolution was adopted. The resolution was adopted.

PHILADRIPHIA OPPOSITION TO A MINT IN NEW YORK.

Mr. BRODHEAD, (dem.) of Pa., presented petitions from
Philadelphia, giving unans werable reasons against the as
tablishment of a mint in New York.

PRIMONE-THE SAN FRANCISCO CALAMITY, ETC.

Mr. Fish, (whig.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of merchants and others, of New York, praying that measures be taken to make a suitable national acknowledgment for the services of the captains of those vessels who rescued the passengers from the San Francisco. Referred

of inspectors of customs at Boston, asking for increase; compensation.

compensation.

OUR NAVAL FORCES IN THE PACEFIC—THE LOWER GALIFORNIA FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., offered a resolution calling for information as to the disposal of the United States naval forces at the time of the expeditions from California to Section.

ployed or otherwise; also whether the naval force there in 1853 was sufficient to prevent the departure to foreign territory of any unlawful expedition; also the number of ships on the Atlantic coast, employed actively or other-

Mr. Gwin read the President's proclamation, as fellows:—
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE USHTRO STATES —A PROCLAMATION,
Washington, Wed seeday, Jan 18 1854
Whereas, information has been dreceived by me that an
unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico—a nation main
taining friendly relations with the United States—and that
taining friendly relations with the United States—and the
olher expeditions are organizing within the United States
for the same unlawful purpose. And whereas, certain citireas, inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power,
have participated, and are about to participate in these enterprises, so deregatory to our raileonal character, and so
threatening to our tranquillity, and are thereby incurring
the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders.

men passing out of the Golden Gats which any one gun could command against a ship without causen, and could command against a ship without cannon, and they wrat to a large country, took possession of it and declared it a republic If the President intended to prevent such expeditions he should have a force to prevent their departure. At the time the wessels left has Francisco, there were but two ships of war in active service on the whole Pacific coast—one at the Saniyich lelands to prevent the consummation of a similar expedition, and the other was supposed to be at the Galf of fallfornis, but, it turned out, has been ordered to the coast of Peru. On the whole coast, of over dre thousand miles, there were but two ships of war to protect our commission and an active two ships of war to protect our commission and active two ships of war to protect our commission and active the same of the same of the coast of Peru. On the whole coast, of over dre thousand miles, there were but two ships of war to protect our commission and active the same of the same of the coast of the same of

faciently exercised, they could not expect the citizens of California to tand still when they were invited into those magneticent countries, and when they could get them with the will of the intabitants, by taking them. The proclamation was too late. He was surficus to observe the neutrality laws, and if it was true that a treaty had been negotiated, by which a large portion of Mexico is to become the possession of the United States, it showed that public sentiment and the administration desires this very territory. He hoped the treaty would embrace all the territ ry which Mexico could not defend, and that it would establish a mountain or desert boundary between the two rations. If it did not, he would endeavor to have it as modified

it es modified

Mr. Farr had no objection to the inquiry, nor did he desire to reflect on the people of California, but he thought the Senator's defence of his constituency the strangest he ever heard. In effect the Senator said that if you will surround his country with botts and bars, with war steamors, with soldiers with arms in their hand, they will cease stealing and marsuding; that they will be homes, foreoth, if compelled to the homest. Who would not be housest under such circumstaces? The Senator says there are inviting feide of gold, rich mineral wealth and broad acres that are desirable to the eye, and that his constituents, intelligent, and worthy, and peacesble as they are, cannot restrain their own greedy, grassing apposities to appropriate that which belongs to their neighbors unless they are surrounded with a wall. Such were constituents that no man ought to be proud of. He regretted to hear in the Senate of the United States that any portion of its cilisens must be constrained in a body, in order to keep them in the bounds of duty as citizens of this republic towards other nations. In all communities, and to whole localities. It was in effect raying that the rights of neighborhood could not be maintained. The peaceable citizen neither suffers his own rights to be trampled on, nor wantonly abuses these of others; he will protect his own property, and will not wantonly nor rapinely lay his hands upon the property of others, but will always conduct himself as a good citizen and as a good member of society. The Senator had asid neither more nor less than that these mee, his constituents, if their neighbor's house lay open, and treasures of gill and valuable articles were to be found in them, and there was not a watch dog or restrined at the coor, would forget all morals and all right, and wantonly pusses themselves of their neighbor's goods. He regretted to hear that any mass of our people were not have an about the surface of the conditions, in the property of the nation. Mr. 6wn-That is not true.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va, said it was very certain that the character and konor of the country were deeply interested in the prevention by all proper means of these marauding expeditions leaving our shores to commit depredations an foreign shores; but he did not think it the duty of this government to provide a force either by sea

of the total inefficiency of the navy was upon that Congress which had refused President Fillmore the estimates for putting the navy in active service. He dwelt upon the subject at length.

Mr. 6 wm replied to Mr. Mason, contending that the United States were under obligations to provide a force sufficient to exercise a just foreign police authority.

Mr. Mason denied that the President had any right to employ the agree or naw in the avenution of the

Cented States were under congations to provide a force sufficient to exercise a just foreign pelice authority.

Mr. Mason desied that the President had any right to employ the army or navy in the execution of the laws, except so far as they were auxiliary to the civil power.

Mr. Gwin said that the presence of such force there would prevent men from yielding to the temptations which its absence presented to embark in those expeditions.

Mr. Bargen suggested to the Senate that all the information called for was now before the Senate on the annual reports. He thought it would be improper to ask of the President the question prooved by the resolution, whether the force there was sufficient. This would imply that the President bad the force at his command, and as it had not been placed these, it would further imply that he had failed in his duty. It must be supposed that as the President did not send a force there, that he had is not at his disposal. He hoped the resolution would be laid over.

Mr. Gwin consented, and it was laid over.

Mr. Radden was taken up.

Mr. SENERE, (freesoil) of Mass, moved to amend, by including editors of newspapers of Washington city. Lost. This excludes all Washington editors, except Mr. Tracker, who is admitted as an officer of the Senate.

Mr. Batour mived to adjourn till Monday, giving as a special reason that the Finance Committee had important business before it and could not dispose of it before the hour of meeting of the Senate.

Mr. Batour had no personal objection to that, but he really could not see how the Senate colleagues. (Laughter.)

Mr. Batour had no personal objection to that but he really could not see how the Senate could get along without himself and five colleagues. (Laughter.)

Mr. Batour (looking round)—I see myself, and I believe that is all. (Aspeker) of S. C.—How many of you are here

now?
Mr. Bandru (looking round)—I see myself, and I believe that is all. (Laughter.)
The motion was agreed to, when, after a short execu-tive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1884

BOAD BETWEEN SALF LANK AND CALIFORNIA. On motion of Mr. BERNEURE, (dem.) of Utab, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from Great Salt Lake City to the boundary of California, for military or other pursoses.

ROCK ISLAND AND DES MOINES RAPIDS.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, (whig) of Ill., the Secre the progress which has been made in the improvement of Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, under the appropriation of \$100,090 voted for that purpose.

of Rock Island and Des Moines Rapids, under the appropriation of \$100,000 voted for that purpose.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR A BAILMOAD—STRITED DEBATE.

Mr. CARCTHERS, (whig) of Mo., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad through the ground of the Jefferson Barracks, and moved that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Mack, (dem.) of Ia., objected, and referred to the fact that the last sassion the Committee on Public Lands proved all other committees from making reports for mannin, because the iformer, on reporting bills, moved and insisted on their immediate passage. \*\*

Mr. JORES (dem.) of Tenn., agreed with the gentleman, and moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, (dem.) of Tenning of the House would do more business by passing bills as they are reported, provided they o not involve principles of a highly important character.

Mr. Milmon, (dem.) of Va., showed the evils and mischief of hasty legislation. It was this which has made Congressional legislation a byeword and reproach.

Mr. Ern, (dem.) of lowa, said the time last session consumed on bills from the Committee on Lands, was by opponents of the massures, who made facilious attempts to defeat them.

Mr. CARCHHERS remarked that the language of this bill was similar to the law passed last session, but a new one weeks say now the facilities of the Formation of the sproviso by the Secretary of War, which renders the grant magnety.

grant sugatory.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Affairs.

THE PREDIDIT'S MISSAGE.

The House west into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Udion, on resolutions preposing to refer the varieus branches of the President's Message to the appropriate seeministans.

pean despotiem; but it she should stand note upright in the path of our as ety he would meet her heldy! I spain should amancipate the alaxes he would take possession of the island. He prote cled briefly to exemine that part of the island. He prote cled briefly to exemine that part of the Bresidest's Messerge which relates to hourage duties, proposing to show the constitutionality of levying them by a general system, justified by the words of the clause their Seconcily, by the history of the formation of the constitution; and thirdly, its centemporaneous practical exposition. He maintained that tourage duties will secure economy in taxes, a successful application of the fands, and will restore the government to its original republican priceiples. Honey in a republic is the basest despotism, and ends in an cligarchy. In proportion as you curtail the resources of a nation in the treasury, and begger it, you restore the government to an execution of its original purposes, and take away the cligarceful strongles which now exist for division of public mosey and patronave. The theory on which the President's me rags rests with regard to this rurject, he contended, was succeptible of demonstration, helter practical.

MR. HEGHES (dem.) of N. Y., obtained the floor, which Mr. Heghes (dem.) of N. Y., obtained the floor, which

ratject, he centended, was succeptible of demonstration, being practical TRATON, NO.

Mr. Hughes (dem) of N. Y, obtained the floor, which was the signal for the members to gather near him, to hear plainly what he had to say about the Now Y. R. difficulties. He remarked that when he first rows, he wanted to speak on that subject, but he was now nearly overpowered, remembering this was the first time he ever addressed a legislative assembly, and feeling that the occasion which had called him to his feet should have been ownjeed by some older and better soldier than hisself, from New York Avant-couriers had been sent forth, and it was announced when the time came for New York of speak, she would speak in a manner not to be misunderstood. In common with other gentlemen, he remembered the kumillating condition into which she had fallen, and listened for some value to rally her best ences more in some united effort. Fut it was a delicave one. It came and prodinined Anathema—marathanal" and indulged in violent tweether. They shad two speeches from one wing. One of the speeches called fir no sympathy, while the other called for sectional sympathy to be relieved from the embarrasment on which traitorous purposes had placed if recome to their recome. They start on the order west to come to their recome. They start on the broad principle proclaimed by the democratic party in the Baltimore platform. Sustaining the administration, which they believed to be democratic, they leave all sections to do as they please. He repeated, they make no sectional appeals. They ask not the North, Soath, East, or West to come to their recome. They start on the most into show that they are in the wrong. He thought highly of those in this body called "bards." He did not couch his feelle lance to enter this tourney with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cutting.) The rural districts had heard of the gentleman's reputation, but so impregnable did he deem the truth to be, he had rism to sate a few facts. He sought to prove have and should not if

other wing in a State ticket satisfactory to both conveniens and to the State at large; and they said that the people of the North are opposed to the introduction of slavery into the territory now free but that they deemed it unwise and impracticable to make it a party test or an article of political faith in the State. Mr. Hughes read from documents in proof of this, and of other declarations which follow. This was the olive branch said forth to the free solder in 1849—doctrine broad as the Wilmot provise itself. The gentleman (Mr. Cuttling) was then trying to promote a coalition, about which he now mouths and is see clamorous. The other convention would not accept these terms. The conventions were about to reparate when the gentleman (Mr. Cuttling) introduced a resolution to the effect that all honorable means to harmonize differences had been exhausted, and his convention was row compelled to adjourn without extablishing a union. Therefore, all true democrats, whatever their former differences of opinion, were condially invited to units with them on the principles declared by the convention—that is, the principle desired by the soft of the convention of the case convention again met, and resolved that a conciliatory curres should be pursued by the convention, which if properly met by the one at Utics, would put; an end to whig misrole. With a view to accomplied this result is was further resolved that the Fate Committee should withdraw certain nominations, provided the Utics committee woul i sairly the preposition and fill up the ticket. On the 12th of the same mount the other wing met and conventional manual count of the candidates were withdrawn by the Case men, and the gentleman did not then talk against coalitions. Three of the Case men were elected, while the other wing elected only one. Thus did they meet when the olive branch was extended.

Mr. Wissaira, (d

remarks just made, one would suppose that we went into a ccalifion in good faith—that you on your part fulfilled it, but that we, through treachery, did not. Is that what you mean?

Mr. HUGHES replied—I intended it, and now say it.

Mr. Worden—Mo did you mean by "we?" After the coalitieu was formed the democram from New York, through their Electuivs Committee, democracial thand the democratia "hands" refused to go late it, and defeated it, and defeated the tienet.

Mr. HUGHES—"How we apples swim!" (Laughter.) He did say an atten pt was made on the ere of the election by certain individuals to create a difficulty. They used the telegraphic wires in the rural districts for that purpose. If they constitute the "harla" God be praised. The gentleman (Mr. Cuttlou) presided over the convention which nominated the Union ticket in 1842, although he left the chair of the committee before it adjourned, having been called to New York by imperitive professional business. Yet he acquiseed in the doctrine of that convention. Who met the masses in 1852, and addressed them, but those called "softs!" Not until Ohio, Indians, and Penneylvaria had spoken, did Mr. Dichinson leave off reading the Suriques and address a meeting in New York—the only speach, he believed, made by that gentleman. Kr. Bit, and others whom they were proud to hear, were travelling the States for Mr. Pierce. Mr. Hughes alluded to other parts of the butory of the controvery, and said that six sevenths of the government offices in New York were now held by Case men. If this question between 'hards' and 'exofts' above the spoils alone? He was only surprised that a gentleman for his principle. What caused the split in New York but the spoils alone? He was only surprised that a gentleman of ability and high sense of the government offices in New York were now held by control and himself to these base usse. He almost shale hands and congratulate the gentleman rose to habe hands and congratulate the pentleman from New York (Mr. Cutting.) It did not look well to see

Mr. Houses—That is straightforward and maniy. I raid I was the youngest member of the body, and would yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Barly (sportively)—I am a younger member than you. (laughter.)

Mr. Houses—I am not contesting the right to congratulate, but the motive which prompted the action.

Mr. Havly again roce.

Mr. Barly again roce.

Mr. Barly what have you to do with my motives?

floor.

Mr. CUTTING said he would accept nothing with re-

Mr. CUTING said he would accept nothing with reluctance.

Mr. Grow asked why the gentleman should intrude
said take the whole time. He was willing the gouteman
abould make personal explanations, but not a full speech
(There was now much confusion, members ratiring to
their own seats)

The Christman called to order. During this noise, Mr.
Grow adverted to and repelled some remarks in the
Senate made by Mr. Wade yesterday, with reference to
tox putted bad faith of Pennsylvania and the judicital officers
in that State, relative to the Eric disturbs acces.

Having finished, Mr. Dran said, in answer to a former
inquiry of Br. Station. (of Kentucky.) the administration
verty, er worth, "of New York, regard the compromise of
1860s as a full and finel settlement of the six-very question,
so far as Cougress is concerned, and that the principles
of the compromise applies to all new triftory, whether
Nebraska, Cuba, or Sonora.

The Committee rose, when the House adjourned.

THE MERICON OF MANCING THE PRISODIST

During the day the following committee was announceed on Mr. Ewing, "s proceed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of Prantent and Vice Presicent:—Resers, Ewing, May, Barkedale, Parker, Brooks,
Highes, Banks, Kerr, Mills, and Adlen.

SALABISS OF MINDOWS AT THE RESONAN NAVY YARD

Mr. Walinkhole presented the petition of the master mechanks of Brooklyn Navy Yard, asking a regular salary
for their respective offices. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Arrivel of the Cambria at Halifax Affived of the Cambria at Hallfax, Hallfax, Jan. 19, 1854. The Canard steamship Cambria, from Havrs via Southampton, with, it is supposed. London dates of the 31st, came as brought by the Europa at New York,) is signated and will arrive at her wharf at an early hour this forenous.

Seizure of a British Schooner for Violating the Revenue Laws.

Nonross, Jan 19, 1854.

The outer Campbell arrived here last night, having on Sunday nexed the British schooner Time, of Nassau, for violating the revenue laws. She will be handed over to the authorities to-day.

Billings, Jan 19 1854.

The Senate of Georgia agreed to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tureday last.

The train from Philadelphia, due here at 6 o'clock, had not arrived at 9 o'clock this evening.

Death of Judge Chariton.
SAVANNAH, Jas. 18, 1844.
Judge Robert M. Chariton died here at two o'clock th

Ratiroad Accidents.

Cold Scales, Jan. 19, 1854.

This morning about balf past seven o'clock, after the passage of the express train from Albany and the freight train from New York, the mangled body of David Jensins, a flagman, was discovered by his son in the tunned at Garrison's station. He leaves a large family who were entirely dependent on him for support.

Joshua Souders, who was injured on the railroad here a few days since, died this morning at three o'clock, and his remains have been taken to Easten.

Marine Disaster. DISABLED VESSEL-SUPPOSED NEW YORK PACKET. A vessel which arrived at Holmas' Hole on the 14th, reports that on the 10th instant, in lat. 59 39, ion 78, may a large ship with loss of nain and mirramests, under jurymants, steering N. N. W. She had a white streak with painted ports—supposed her to be a New York packet.

Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19, 1855
500 bbls of lard were sold to-day at 8c. a 8 % o. Sales
were made of 1,000 bbls. mess pork to-day at \$12, 2,000
hams, cut of sait, changed hands at 6 % o. The market
for aboulders is very firm, at full prices.

The Burial Disturbance.

The Hurial Disturbance.

BRIING AT HERMITACE HALL—THRONG OF SURVIVING RELATIVES—THE INTERMENT QUESTION AT
SECOND AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

An adjourzed meeting of the people interested in the
removal of the bodies of friends or relatives intered in
the burial ground situate at the corner of Second avenue
and Twenty first street, was held last evening at Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets.

It was advertised that the meeting would organize at
half-past seven o'clock, but owing to the absence of Dr.
lyman Fisk, no action-was taken until half-past eight
o'clock.

Before the hour the room was crewied. At the entrance door there were about three hundred men, and
upon the seats, ranging on each side, ant merity twe
hundred ladies, who were the mothers, daughters,
widows, or more removed relations of the decessed.
Every person present seemed to be very painfully affected
upon the eccasion of such a re-union.

Mr. Smith H cits was called to the chair, and Mr. Jas.
Power acted as Secretary to the meeting.
Powtor I. First stated that he was late in attending the
meeting owing to the fact of his having waited upon
some of the city officers with regard to the progress of
the suit and the decision—whatever it would be—of Judge
Mitchel upon the question of the injunction sought for.
He called upon Mr. Westervell, in his capacity as Mayor,
and had also waited upon Mr. Downing, the City Inspector. In his interviews with both public functionaries he
was treated with a marked difference of reception, and
stated that the Mayor deserved, for his conduct, a political annibilation, at a time when the City Inspector deserved every praise.

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stated that the Mayor deserved, for his conduct, a pollifical annihilation, at a time when the City Inspector deserved every praise.

Here the sector marrated the different conversations which passed between himself and the public functionaries to whom he alluted.

Mr. Wel. Sittle remarked that if the fact of a meeting to be held had been duly and fairly published, instead of some hundred people being present, there would have been thourands crowding at the doors.

Mr. Commits said that he attended the meeting from the fact of how his own feelings were affected by the preposed removal of the remains of a dear mother, whose bones were deposited in this burial ground for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Vannewarm followed after, and said that every person who attempted to invade the natural rights of a people abould be told that they would, and must, pay the penalty of their act in doing so.

Dr. Fisc invited the ladies then present, or any of them, to make remarks upon the matter of this violation of natural rights by the trustees of the five Msthodist charches.

Atter reme other addresses, the following resolutions

of natural rights by the trustees of the five Methoduse churches.

After reme other addresses, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and approved of :—

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the course of the committee appointed in relative to this matter, and that whatever expenses they may feel expectable to expectable the control of the course of the c